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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/012,144	01/22/1998	THOMAS A. NAPOLI	77140DMW	1786

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PATENT LEGAL STAFF
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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, LUONG TRUNG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/012,144	NAPOLI ET AL.
	Examiner LUONG T. NGUYEN	Art Unit 2622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 January 2007.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-15 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-6,9,12 and 13 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 7-8, 10, 14-15 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see Amendment, filed on 01/29/2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-4, 6 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fellegara et al. in view of Kawamura et al. further in view of Nagano have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new non-final action sets forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-4, 6, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ejima (US 6,188,432) in view of Kawamura et al. (US 7,092,024) further in view of Nagano (US 5,561,462).

Regarding claim 1, Ejima discloses an electronic camera for capturing and displaying one or more images, said camera comprising:

an optical viewfinder (viewfinder 2, figure 2, column 2, lines 59-65) for composing an image prior to image capture;

a sensor (CCD 20, figures 3, 4, column 3, lines 56-61) for capturing the composed image; an actuatable shutter button (release switch 10, figure 3, column 3, lines 18-26) effective when actuating for permitting the sensor to capture the image; an electronic image display (LCD 6, figures 2-4, column 2, lines 59-67) for displaying the captured image.

Ejima fails to specifically disclose a quick view feature in which the image display is automatically turned on in response to actuation of the shutter button, without user intervention, for a period of time after an image is captured, said quick view feature including a control section for automatically powering up the image display after the image is captured by the sensor in order to display the captured image. However, Kawamura et al. teaches a LCD display mode in an electronic camera, in which the power supply for the display portion 4 is turned on by half pressing the release button 12 (figures 1A, 2, column 12, lines 3-13). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Ejima by the teaching of Kawamura et al. in order to turn on the display of a camera only when capturing an image. This reduces power consumption of the camera.

Ejima and Kawamura et al. fail to specifically disclose automatically turning off the image display after the period has elapsed. However, Nagano discloses an electronic camera, which includes an electronic view finder 5 that displays image captured by the image sensor 4, and control circuit 26 that causes automatic interval shooting for a number of pictures and at intervals of a given period of time; and to suspend a driving action on the image sensor 4 and to turn off the electronic view finder 5, except when shooting and recording are performed, after commencement of an interval shooting operation with the camera having been set in an interval

shooting mode (figure 6, column 8, lines 19-28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Ejima and Kawamura et al. by the teaching of Nagano in order to automatically turn off the display of a camera after a period of time. This reduces power consumption of the camera.

Regarding claim 2, Ejima discloses a memory section (buffer memory 35 and memory card 24, figure 4, column 4, lines 32-42) for storing the captured image.

Regarding claim 3, Ejima discloses a buffer memory (buffer memory 35, figure 4, column 4, lines 32-42) for storing the captured image in order that it may be quickly displayed by the image display during an initial review and an output memory (memory card 24, figure 4, column 4, lines 32-42) for storing the captured image after it has been judged to be acceptable during the initial review.

Regarding claim 4, Ejima discloses a processing section (CPU 36 and DSP 33, figure 4, column 4, lines 32-57) for operating on the captured image in order to store the captured image in the output memory and a user interface provides an erase command to the processing section to erase the captured image (clear key 7C is used to erase the recorded data, figure 2, column 3, lines 5-17).

Regarding claims 6, 12, Kawamura et al. discloses the image display controller automatically powers up the image display for a predetermined period after the image is captured

by the sensor in order to display the captured image stored in the first buffer memory (figures 1A, 2, column 12, lines 3-13).

Ejima and Kawamura et al. fail to specifically disclose automatically turns off the image display after the predetermined period has elapsed. However, Nagano discloses an electronic camera, which includes an electronic view finder 5 that displays image captured by the image sensor 4, and control circuit 26 that causes automatic interval shooting for a number of pictures and at intervals of a given period of time; and to suspend a driving action on the image sensor 4 and to turn off the electronic view finder 5, except when shooting and recording are performed, after commencement of an interval shooting operation with the camera having been set in an interval shooting mode (figure 6, column 8, lines 19-28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Ejima and Kawamura et al. by the teaching of Nagano in order to automatically turn off the display of a camera after a period of time. This reduces power consumption of the camera.

4. Claims 5, 9, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ejima (US 6,188,432) in view of Kawamura et al. (US 7,092,024).

Regarding claim 5, Ejima discloses an electronic camera for capturing and displaying one or more images, said camera comprising:

an optical viewfinder (viewfinder 2, figure 2, column 2, lines 59-65) for composing an image prior to image capture;

a sensor (CCD 20, figures 3, 4, column 3, lines 56-61) for capturing an image;

a first buffer memory (buffer memory 35, figure 4, column 4, lines 32-42) for storing the captured image;

an electronic image display (LCD 6, figures 2-4, column 2, lines 59-67) for displaying the captured image stored in the buffer memory;

a processing section (CPU 36 and DSP 33, figure 4, column 4, lines 32-57) for performing image processing on the captured image over a period of time and generating a processed image file therefrom, said processing section further responsive to an erase command in order to erase the captured image (clear key 7C is used to erase the recorded data, figure 2, column 3, lines 5-17);

a second memory (memory card 24, column 4, lines 32-42) for storing the processed image file;

an actuatable shutter button (release switch 10, figure 3, column 3, lines 18-26) effective when actuating for permitting the image sensor to capture the image;

a user interface (LCD 6, figures 2-3); said user interface further providing the erase command to the processing section, which thereupon erases the captured image (clear key 7C, which is on LCD 6, is used to erase the recorded data, figure 2, column 3, lines 5-17).

Ejima fails to specifically disclose a user interface for selectively enabling a quick view feature in which the image display is automatically turned on after an image is captured; an image display controller responsive to actuation of the shutter button for automatically powering up the image display after the image is captured in order to display the captured image stored in the first buffer memory.

However, Kawamura et al. teaches a LCD display mode in an electronic camera, in which the power supply for the display portion 4 is turned on by half pressing the release button 12 (figures 1A, 2, column 12, lines 3-13). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Ejima by the teaching of Kawamura et al. in order to turn on the display of a camera only when capturing an image. This reduces power consumption of the camera.

As for claims 9, 13 all the limitations are contained in claim 5. Therefore, see Examiner's comment regarding claim 5.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 7-8, 10, 14-15 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LUONG T. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571) 272-7315. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, DAVID L. OMETZ can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2622

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LN
04/30/07

Leonahean Nguyen

LUONG T. NGUYEN
PATENT EXAMINER